

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

Packages weighing less than four pounds may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10 189 .

Dear Dr. Watson:

The package of crucifers came back a few days ago with your determinations and notes. Please accept my heartiest thanks for your kindness.

I shall publish the *Erysimum* from the higher Sierras, if you are willing, as *E. asperum* var. *perenne* Watson with a short diagnosis. Your *Arabis Holboellii* var. *Fendleri*, ined., will I suppose, be published so that I can refer to it in my report.

No 778 in part, *Arabis arcuata*, I have transferred to no. 2082. The number should be altered on your label - if indeed you kept a specimen.

I did not send you all my crucifers, for I had determined several of them before I ran against *Arabis*. The first ones I would send you now, but I am very pressed for time and the specimens are not in condition to turn over to a clerk.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

Packages weighing less than four pounds may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C.,

189

I will write out a list of them, and if you want to look at any of the specimens I will send them on. The list is as follows:

<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i>
<i>Biscutella californica</i>	" <i>flavum</i>
" <i>Wislizeni</i>	" <i>Fremontii</i>
<i>Capsella divaricata</i>	<i>Sisymbrium caesans</i>
<i>Cardamine Breweri</i>	" <i>incisum</i>
<i>Caulanthus crassicaulis</i>	" <i>reflexum</i>
" <i>inflatus</i>	<i>Stanleya pinnatifida</i>
" <i>filosus</i>	" <i>elata</i>
<i>Draba caroliniana</i> var. <i>micrantha</i>	
" <i>sonorae</i>	<i>Streptanthus cordatus</i>
" <i>stenoloba</i>	" <i>tortuosus</i>
" <i>glacialis</i>	<i>Thelypodium Cooperi</i>
	<i>Tropidocarpum gracile</i>

I send by mail to-day three specimens, nos 1882, 2025, and 2069, which came in later from Mr. Vernon Bailey, a trapper on the ex-

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

Packages weighing less than four pounds may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C.,

.....189 .

pedition. Will you identify them, if possible, and return them to the Department?

Thanking you again for your assistance, I remain

Very sincerely yours,
Frederick Vernon Coville,
Assistant Botanist